

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF MADISON, NEW JERSEY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Borough of Madison, County of Morris, New Jersey.

The first residents of the borough of Madison were Lenape Indians with small villages located near rivers and streams. In 1715, when the first European settler, Barnabas Carter, reached what would become Madison, the Lenape had already left the area. The Presbyterian Church of South Hanover acquired a piece of land from Carter and built a meeting-house on it. This place, known as "Bottle Hill," became a center for Presbyterianism.

When the Revolutionary War began, the 20 families who resided in Bottle Hill joined the Morris County militia. The group was led by Reverend Azariah Horton, a Presbyterian minister. Bottle Hill provided a direct route to and from Morristown. The town served as a camp for the largest Continental Army in the Revolutionary War during the winter of 1777. Officers took up quarters in Bottle Hill, and General George Washington was offered hospitality in homes that are still located on Ridgedale Avenue today.

Once a part of South Hanover, Bottle Hill was divided between Morris and Hanover Townships until 1806 when the village joined with Florham Park, Chatham Township, and Chatham Borough to create one Chatham Township. Bottle Hill was the name originally given to Madison, and there are two beliefs surrounding this moniker. One idea is that the name is derived from the bottle-like shape of the town's original land, which was formed by two hills. The other, more likely idea, comes from a tavern that was once located on top of a hill at the meeting of Park and Ridgedale avenues that advertised by hanging a bottle-shaped sign outside. The nickname is also used for Madison's annual "Bottle Hill Day" street fair. In 1834, to pay tribute to James Madison, the fourth President of the United States and father of the U.S. Constitution, Bottle Hill's name was changed to Madison. In 1889, Madison seceded from Chatham Township to create the Borough of Madison.

In the mid-1800s, Madison was nicknamed "The Rose City" during a time when Madison was a popular destination for wealthy families from New York City seeking fresh-air and an area on which to build their country homes. So as to ornament their estates, these families wanted fresh flowers every day. Thus, they used individual greenhouses to grow roses for themselves and, later in 1856, for the commercial market. The growth of Madison's rose production was made possible by the Morris and Essex Railroad service that began in 1937. Roses and rose shows in Madison became internationally known, and working-class immigrants from Germany, Italy, and Ireland were attracted to Madison because of jobs in the rose industry and on the estates there. The descendants of these ancestors that still reside in Madison make it the diverse municipality that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in celebrating with the residents and the officials that represent the wonderful Borough of Madison on the occasion of their one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,621,751,199,943.72. We've added \$6,994,874,151,030.64 to our debt in 5 years. This is over \$6.9 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THE DESIGNATION OF A PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL ENVOY TO THE BALKANS

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to recommend the designation of a Presidential Special Envoy to the Balkans.

In November of 1995 the United States government spearheaded a series of peace talks in Dayton, Ohio ending more than three years of warfare and genocide plaguing the Croats of the Balkans. Ultimately, from those talks stemmed the Dayton Peace Accords, establishing the new nation-state of Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, as time has lapsed for the Dayton Peace Accords the U.S. has made no attempt to revisit the many faults in the original agreements. The time has come to lend our services in aid of the Republic of Croatia and effect positive, and lasting diplomatic change.

While the U.S. has demanded that the Bosnian people initiate these revisions themselves, we have witnessed a nation-state with great political and economic potential fall back into violent patterns. As the Representative of the 44th district of California, an area steeped in Croatian culture, I have heard firsthand the concerns arising from growing political instability in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian region. This region is integral to the future success of our interdependent international community. We have an obligation to support the democratic and free market progress that has been hard won over the last two decades.

Therefore, I call upon this 113th Congress to designate a special presidential envoy to evaluate the successes and shortcomings of the Dayton Peace Accords, and to provide tangible policy recommendations to the Republic of Croatia. It is my greatest hope that the United States can be a catalyst for change and success in the new Bosnia-Herzegovina region.

SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF ECODISTRICTS

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to express my support for the work of EcoDistricts, a national organization founded in my district in Portland, Oregon, and which fosters innovation, community action, and sustainability at the neighborhood level.

I have spent my career working to build livable communities in my hometown of Portland and around the country. These are communities where people are safe, economically secure and healthy. The EcoDistrict model has achieved great success in achieving this goal by starting small and engaging neighbors, local businesses, and government in the process of improving communities and creating spaces where employers want to locate and families want to live.

We have seen the success of Portland's EcoDistricts, which are diverse and range from downtown near Portland State University, to the Lents neighborhood in the Southeast part of the city. This is an area that has struggled for decades with crime, air quality, transportation access, and equity issues. The engagement fostered by these districts helped approve a project to stripe bike lanes on the major arterial to Lents, a farmers market now runs every Sunday through the summer that features local immigrant communities, and volunteers are helping kids create gardens at three neighborhood schools.

The EcoDistrict model and process does more than just set goals and implement projects. It helps neighbors identify shared values and work together to make their shared spaces fit those values. I am thrilled that this model has since been expanded to other cities around the country, and look forward to continued success stories.

Thank you to the EcoDistrict team, and to the leaders involved in this initiative, for continuing this important on-the-ground work to make communities across the nation more livable.

CELEBRATING THE RUSSIAN RIVER HEALTH CENTER 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 2014

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize the Russian River Health Center on the occasion of the organization's 40th Anniversary Celebration and National Health Centers Week on August 15, 2014.

For four decades, the Russian River Health Center has been recognized as an invaluable asset within the community and has continued to serve the growing and diverse needs of the people of West Sonoma County. The Center's HIV program has become a model and a leader in the integration of HIV care in a primary care setting and continues to provide care to people affected by the disease and reduce the spread of it in our community. In 2002, West